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From November 1, 1907, to April 8, 1908, there were 60 deaths from pernicious malarial fever, 27 from remittent malarial fever, 233 from tuberculosis, and 11 from measles. The latter disease has been present to a considerable extent for several months.

During the latter part of March, 1908, 3 cases of smallpox were reported, originating among the Yaqui Indian prisoners brought from the interior. April 1 a case was reported in a resident of this city. All were immediately isolated and every precaution was taken.

Vaccination is compulsory, and there is little danger of smallpox spreading in the city as nearly every person has been vaccinated during the past three months.

The last case of yellow fever was reported September 5, 1907.

I have found but few mosquitoes, chiefly *Stegomyia calopus*. *Anopheles* are present in the suburbs, but not very numerous. Most of the malarial cases are found in these localities.

There is little sickness of any kind at interior points along the Veracruz and Pacific Railroad.

There is no quarantine here against Cuba or any South or Central American port.

#### NICARAGUA.

#### *Reports from Bluefields, fruit port—Sanitary conditions.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports as follows:

Week ended April 7. Present officially estimated population, 2,800. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Very few mosquitoes. Those present are chiefly *Culex fatigans* and *Stegomyia calopus*. Unusual amount and frequency of rain.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Apr. 4	Imperator .....	New Orleans .....	22	12	0

April 4. The health conditions of this port and of the adjacent villages and towns are very good. No contagious diseases existed here or in the surrounding country, and none had appeared during the months elapsing since the close of the last quarantine season. The sanitary conditions of this and other places in the vicinity have been good. Much rain has fallen since the 1st of January and continues. During the wet season the town is always in much better sanitary condition than it is in the dry months. There has been no dry season thus far.

Nothing has been accomplished toward sanitation since my last stay in Bluefields. Tanks and water barrels are numerous and are not screened; closet vaults are not oiled. It is the intention of the governor to compel the screening of cisterns, etc.

Mosquitoes are present in very small numbers. The few observed are chiefly *Culex fatigans* and the *Stegomyia calopus*. The scarcity of mosquitoes may be attributed to the frequent rains that prevent the long standing of water and cause the constant overflow of the tanks, cisterns, etc. This carries away and destroys the larvæ. The

water, being so often renewed, does not stand long enough to permit them to hatch. Strong northeasters have been the prevailing winds since January.

The inspection of vessels arriving from ports other than the United States is not practiced, the port physician boarding only the two fruit steamers now plying between this port and New Orleans. The population of Bluefields has diminished since last year and now numbers 2,500.

#### PERSIA.

*Report from Teheran—Plague at Kerbela—Quarantine stations established to prevent introduction of the disease into Persia.*

The following is received from the American legation, under date of March 13, through the Department of State:

The Persian sanitary council states that 2 cases of plague have been observed at Kerbela, and that in order to prevent the disease from entering Persian territory quarantine has been established at the Gulf ports, where persons coming from the Tigris will be detained five days. One of the French military surgeons serving in Persia has been directed to establish a quarantine station for the protection of the Kermanshah route.

NOTE.—Kerbela is a town in Asiatic Turkey.

#### PERU.

*Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague at Chilean ports—Status of plague in Peru.*

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, March 18:

Week ended March 14. Three merchant steamships were fumigated and dispatched, with an aggregate personnel of 239 crew, 125 cabin and 39 steerage passengers. In addition, 6 United States destroyers and 1 auxiliary cruiser were dispatched on the statement of the senior medical director of the flotilla.

Bills of health from Chile report plague as follows: Present in Iquique, March 6; in Antofagasta, 15 cases with 2 deaths in two weeks ended March 4; in Arica, 1 death (number of cases unknown) in two weeks ended March 8.

Plague in Lima is showing the increase in number of cases which is customary at this time of the year. The following is the last report on that disease throughout Peru received from the Director de Salubridad.

Locality.	Cases Mar. 4.	New.	Recov- ered.	Died.	Remaining Mar. 11.
Lima .....	8	4	1	3	8
Callao .....		3			3
Chosica .....	1				1
Trujillo .....	51	39	15	15	60
Paíta .....	1		1		
Ferrenafe .....	6	2			8
Catacaos .....	9	1	6		4
Eten .....	6	1		4	3
Chepen .....	2	1		1	2
Mollendo .....	1	4	1	3	1
Mansefu .....	3				3
Chiclayo .....	1	2		2	1
Sullana .....	1				1